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schools and their effect on the public-school system in the states having the largest alien settlements is well surveyed, and the general inadequacy of the rural-school system is clearly portrayed. Valuable suggestions for the education of adult immigrants and for library and community work are given.

This book is a valuable introduction to the problem and indicates the lines upon which more thorough studies of the subject may well be made. One has the feeling that its facts are the result of a brief survey rather than of long acquaintance with the subject-matter, and the author states that the field work occupied but four months. But as a challenge to the lack of consideration which we have given to the best methods for assimilating the immigrant on the land, the book commands the attention of students of rural life and those interested in so-called "Americanization." A valuable feature is the Introduction by Professor R. T. Ely.

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Negro Migration, Changes in Rural Organization and Population of the Cotton Belt. By THOMAS JACKSON WOOFER. New York: W. D. Gray, 1920. Pp. 195. Cloth, \$2.25; paper, \$1.50.

Negro Migration during the War. By EMMETT JAY SCOTT. New York: Oxford University Press, 1920. Pp. 189. Cloth, \$1.00.

There has been a more or less constant stream of northward negro movement for more than a century. This tendency was greatly accentuated by the Civil War. The negro element in the North and West has been greatly reinforced by political, industrial, and social disturbances in the South resulting in exodus toward freer states. During the world-war this movement assumed gigantic proportions. Negro northern migration far exceeded foreign immigration. On account of the war, foreign immigration suddenly ceased; the reflux exceeded the influx. The stimulation of American industries produced by the war caused a vacuum in the northern labor market. The negroes rushed in to fill this vacuum. The newspapers and magazines were filled with discussions as to the extent and effect of this movement. Agricultural conditions of the South were upset. Southern planters were filled with uneasiness amounting to alarm. There was much loud discussion and hasty generalization. A number of books were written pointing out the causes

of this movement and its probable effect upon race relations in the North. Among such books may be noted *Negro Migration during the War*, by Dr. Emmett J. Scott, of Howard University, and *Negro Migration, Changes in Rural Organization and Population of the Cotton Belt*, by Mr. Thomas Jackson Woofter, Jr., field agent, Phelps-Stokes Fund, and Fellow of the University of Georgia. Dr. Scott's treatise is a plain, straightforward, and intelligent description of the situation with careful analysis of the producing causes, with sane and well-reasoned constructive suggestions set forth in the optimistic manner characteristic of the mood and method of the author. This book was published under the auspices of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and constitutes an important part of the literature bearing upon preliminary economics of the war. Dr. Scott points out the causes and effects of this movement both in the North and South and presents a valuable bibliography of books, periodicals, and newspapers. It is doubtful whether his newspaper bibliography, covering both the white and colored press, could be easily duplicated.

Mr. Woofter's book deals wholly with migration and resultant social changes of the negro population within the Cotton Belt. He traces the movement of the negro population from city to country and from state to state. This movement is accounted for by the ruin of the old southern régime which is pointed out with great clearness and understanding. The rapid diminution of the size of the southern farm, the rise of the negro tenant and the negro landowner are treated with greater fulness and clearness than one finds elsewhere. Mr. Woofter represents the best type of intelligence and character of the new generation of white college men of the South. His treatment is wholly without rancor and is free from the arrogant assumption which is so often met with in works by southern authors. There is a refreshing frankness and sincerity of purpose to promote the general betterment of both races.

Both of the books under discussion were published before the Fourteenth Census and consequently could not include the valuable facts which this last enumeration has subsequently disclosed. Indeed, the Census has not yet sufficiently progressed at the present time to tell us the exact number of negroes who migrated northward on the wings of this great movement. We do know, however, that New York has 153,000, Philadelphia 134,000, and Chicago 109,000 negroes, and that the negro population in fifteen northern cities increased by over 300,000 during the past decade. We have also been informed that the negro

population of Alabama has diminished, and that the total population of Mississippi has slightly fallen off, due in all probability to the decline of the negro element. The student awaits with keen eagerness the Census bulletins bearing on this subject as they roll from the press. We do know, however, that the negro population in the North has been almost doubled in the last ten years, and that there has been a decline or but slight increase in the far southern states. The complete treatment of this movement must await the final outcome of the Census when the statistical elements can be accurately involved in the treatment.

Both authors are agreed that the cause of this northern migration was essentially economic. Large masses of people in modern times move from place to place only under compulsion of economic motives. The unsatisfactory political and civil conditions undoubtedly had some contributory influence. Lawlessness and lynching and the restless conditions of the war all had their due share in producing this northern hegira. However, political and civil conditions at this time were not less satisfactory, and lawlessness and lynching were scarcely more rife, than during the preceding decades which did not produce like migratory effects.

There is much speculation as to whether the negro migrants will find a permanent place in northern industries or whether they will return to the southern states. There has been an increase of at least 500,000 negroes in the North. These newcomers have tasted something of the better opportunities and privileges of their new environment and will hardly return to the land from which they have escaped, although the fleshpots be inviting. The tasting of liberty leads to the love of it. Mr. Douglass prophesied with assurance that the South was to be the final home of the negro. "The dust will fly, the earth will remain." But this gigantic transference of population has somewhat disturbed our faith in the finality of the first conclusion. We are now facing the possibility of the negroes distributing themselves with greater evenness among the entire population of the nation. None can now foretell with certainty what this redistribution portends.

The two books before us, however, might well be considered in connection with a fuller understanding of this question which still waits upon the fuller federal enumeration of facts.

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